THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, November 16, 1808. No. 1155.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

NEW GOODS.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

is now opening in addition to his FASHIONABLE STOCK of *MERCHANDIZE*, a large and fresh assortment of

CLOTHS, coatings and flannels, single and double milled cassimers, rose, point and striped blankets, patent cord, swansdown and silk waistcoating, velvets and cords, room, entry and stair carpeting, India and English rugs, calicoes and chintzes, gingham and dimities, black and coloured muslins, madras and mock madras handkerchiefs, muslins of almost every description, silk, thread and cotton laces, plain and figured mantua ribbons, plain and figured do. china, hank and stamped do. plain and figured do. mantuas, French and English corsnets, French and India sattins, silk velvets and plushes, silk, cotton, silver and gold cords, silk cords and tassels, cotton do. do. jet, china coloured glass, metal and silk buttons for ladies dresses, plush, leghorn and lustre straw hats and bonnets, silk, leather and cotton suspenders, mens and boys fashionable hats, women and children's beaver hats, boys morocco hats and jockey caps, ostrich feathers, silk and leather gloves, plain and damask silk shawls, crape and mourning crapes, gold and silver spangles and bullion, artificial flowers and [illegible], mens, womens and childrens' shoes, black, [illegible], childrens' and [illegible], celebrated Asiatic razor strops, boot strapping, boot cord and tassels, blue and green silk and cotton umbrellas. An elegant assortment of articles in the military line, such as gold and silver epaulets, sword knots, silver and gold lace, cockades, feathers of all colours and lengths, silver and steel mounted swords, dirks, red and black morocco belts and belt plates.—A neat assortment of jewellery turtle shell, ivory and horn combs of all sizes, windsor and palm soap, cologne water, lavender and other essences and generally every article in the perfumery line, violins, plain and patent flutes, flageolets, clarinets, fifes, violin strings, music books, whole and half bound music paper, double and single brass pens, instructions for flute, fife, violin, clarinet and flageolet, a variety of new music for the piano, and other instruments. An assortment of ironmongery, stationary, queensware, china and glassware. A quantity of best green coffee, white and brown sugars, green teas, pepper, spanish cigars, Crowley, German and blister steel, spermaceti candles, spermaceti oil for wool carding and lamps, sugar house molasses, soft shell almonds, bloom, muscatel and keg raisins, figs, currants, anchovies, capers and olives. Treple F. rifle powder of *D*upont Nemour and co's manufactory on Brandywine, by the keg or single pound. Paints and colours of all kinds. Patent and family medicines, *&c. &c. &c.*

Also just received from Kentucky and Illinois, a quantity of cordage, viz. bed cords, plough lines, bed lacings, white and tarred rope, pig and bar lead, cotton, buffaloe rugs, bear and deer skins—All of which he will sell unusually low for cash or approved paper.

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1808.

BARLEY.

FORTY-SEVEN cents per bushel, will be given for merchantable BARLEY, at the Point Brewery. A sample must be brought to the subscriber for inspection; and if approved of, the time for delivering the crop will be agreed on.

For *J. O'Hara*,
GEO. SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1808.

Strayed or Stolen

From the stable of Zadok Cramer, in Pittsburgh, a dark brown MARE, about fourteen hands high, a star in her forehead, about 9 or 10 years old, trots and paces, and gallops very clumsily. She was missing out of the stable about twelve days ago. A reasonable reward will be given for her return.

ZADOK CRAMER.

Nov. 7, 1808.

JOHN HARVEY,

FULLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *Fulling, Dying & Finishing of Cloth,* at his old established fulling mill (known by the name of Cavet's mill) on Brush Creek, where he flatters himself he will be enabled to please those who may think proper to entrust him with their work.

In order to accommodate those at a distance, he will receive cloth at the store of Mr. John Irwin in Pittsburgh, and return it to the same place as soon as finished, which will be without delay.

Westmoreland county, November 8, 1808.

N. B. It has been circulated by some evil disposed person, that the subscriber had left his home, and it was uncertain when he would return again, if ever, and that cloth entrusted to him had been spoiled in the finishing; these reports are both totally unfounded, and he declares that the reporters of them are base calumniators, and defies them to make their assertions true. 6t

Taken up in the Ohio river near

the mouth of Flagherty's run, a raft of about thirty *PINE LOGS.* The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

WOODBURN & WORTH.

October 1808.

TO

Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of [illegible] bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waistcoating.

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.
Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits, Great Coats, Peleeces, Spencers, &c.* tf.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

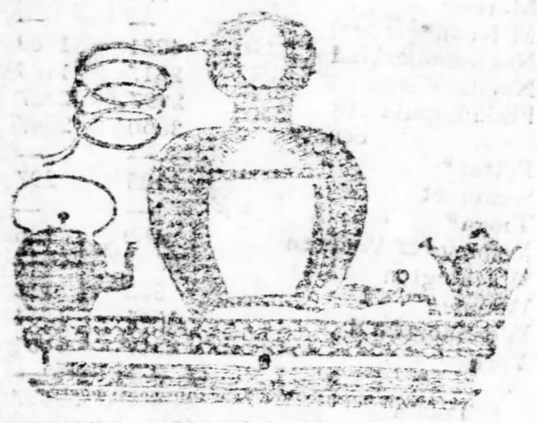
AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

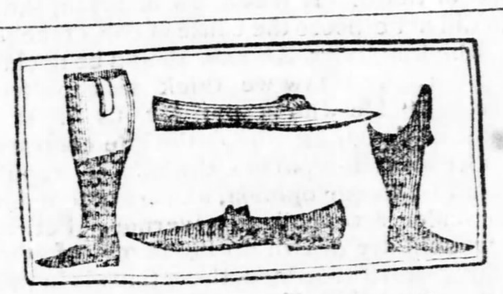
OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth [illegible] Commonwealth Hall, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, an assortment of

LEATHER,

Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.

WM. GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, *&c.*

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

Europe.

OUR limits will not permit us to give the foreign news, in detail; we shall therefore give it in a summary; which we think will be quite as satisfactory to our readers as long, heavy, and uninteresting columns of repetitions which appear in the daily papers.

Great Britain.....By our last accounts, it appears that this nation, which our jacobins have so often doomed to destruction, is rising above the depressions which a war against the world, had brought upon her. In the assistance she is giving to Spain, to use the language of one of her own writers, "Never were men placed in so enviable a situation as the English administration. Faction itself is silent. All parties agree in this, "*send help to Spain.*" That help has not been ineffective—it has enabled the Spaniards to work wonders! The relief of the Spanish army has called forth the warmest acknowledgments from their countrymen at *Oviedo*; the following is the concluding part of their address:—"Noble and generous English, your extraordinary activity in all parts of the globe, and the succours which you lavish on the Spaniards, to deliver them from a tyrant, will be engraved on our hearts, and serve as a model to nations. Glory to Great Britain—glory to Spain—and death to tyrants." The troops sent and to be embarked for Spain, will amount to 70,000 men, the flower of the British army, and a greater force than was ever before sent abroad at one time.

France....This nation, the destinies of which are ruled by the caprices of a single ambitious and bloodthirsty tyrant, whose hour of final dissolution appears to be approaching, exhibits a dreadful evidence of the miseries a state must undergo when once it resigns its liberties into the hands of designing demagogues, under whatever name they may appear, whether first consuls, emperors, or hereditary presidents. In such ignorance are the slaves of this once enlightened nation kept by their imperial task master, that at L'Orient on the 9th of August nothing had transpired of the disturbances in Spain. Bonaparte at first affected to despise the exertions of the Spaniards, but it seems he is at length thoroughly roused, and is collecting an immence force on the borders of Spain. French accounts say 300,000 men, French to assist him to destroy [illegible] armies which have been landed in Spain; but the patriotic spirit of France is broken—the conscripts of France turn out with far different feelings from those of the Spanish patriots—the following may give some idea of the manner of raising soldiers in France.

"A gentleman lately from Paris who was an eye witness of the drawing of the lottery of conscription, exhibits the most striking picture of its horrors. He describes the hall of the commune as filled and surrounded with women, the wives, mothers and sisters of the youths subject to the fatal ballot: and he says, that so repeatedly had the drawing taken place, that in the commune in which he resided, there remained only 1400 names on the roll to be drawn, even by anticipation for the year 1810. On the ballot it is not unusual to permit the women to draw out the names, as they may be lucky. But whenever the chance falls on their kindred or acquaintance, the scream of lamentation that instantly rises is petrifying to the heart. And this is incessant, for the place being crowded with relatives, the cries of the women who are to lose their children, their husbands, their brothers, or their lovers, are dreadful."

Spain ....The Spanish patriots, which to the astonishment of the world have risen, in an instant as it were, from the lowest state of apathy and degradation to the highest pinnacle of valour and independence, are still triumphant over their enemies. The mock king Joseph fled towards France, and the remnant of the French armies thath ave escaped the swords of the Spaniards are following him. At the middle of August there was not a Frenchman in arms to the south of the Ebro. But on the northern borders of Spain it was expected the imperial Corsican would make a stand; and in one dreadful battle overwhelm and extirpate the Spanish armies; or what is much more probable, be overcome himself, and finish with the lives of thousands of his enemies and tens of thousands of his slaves, his bloody career of mad ambition and universal despotism. Of the force which he is about to bring against the Spaniards we have various accounts, from 100,000 to 300,000 men; but the number is of but little consequence—they are slaves who must be driven to the slaughter like sheep—must be whipped into the battle, a battle in which they have no concern, and as to the victory it is of no consequence to them whether it is gained or lost. Not so the Spaniards, they fight for every thing near and dear to them—nay for their very existence. Besides they know that those who violate all laws both divine and human, are to be dreaded by those only who submit to them: treachery and cruelty may trample on a harmless and naked people, but dare not contest with men of courage.

Portugal.....Is now relieved from the fangs of the tyrant of France. The French armies under Junot have surrendered to the English, together with the Russian fleet in the Tagus. What kiud of a government has taken place in Portugal we are not informed, but suppose the government left to manage the affairs of the nation by the Prince, when he was forced to leave his kingdom, will be revived.

Germany....Of this country we have various and contradictory accounts; but from all we can gather, we are led to believe that a war between France and Germany is not far distant. Perhaps the fate of the battle with the Spanish patriots will decide the fate of Germany.

Holland.....Bonaparte seems to have relaxed his system for the destruction of commerce in favor of this country; for by our last accounts we learn that the ports of Holland are open.—But there appears to be no relaxation in favor of America. Our vessels in all the ports of Holland are confiscated, and the men pressed into the French service.

Russia....The empire of Russia, whatever the emperor may think or wish, is under the controul of Bonaparte; but the power of the Corsican in that country is feeble, and we should not be surprised if the news from Spain should have the same effect on Bonaparte's friends in Russia as it has on those in America.

Denmark....The once brave and independent people of this little kingdom are now completely under the controul of Bonaparte's slaves—somewhat in the situation of lean, half starved negroes, under a black driver.

Sweden.....Struggling for her independence amidst the convulsions of the world; the only spot on the continent of Europe which has not been violated by the pestiferous breath of jacobinism; this little kingdom, like the state of Connecticut in America, is like to ride out the storm which has overwhelmed all her more powerful neighbours.

Turkey...This unwieldy empire, the strength of which has long been wasting by the debilitating consumption of despotism, now appears to be in the last stages of disease. A revolution has taken place at Constantinople, which has placed a lad on the throne of only 15 years of age. This revolution it is said, has been bro't about by the intrigues of the minions of Bonaparte. If that be the case, and Napoleon should not be checked in his career by the Spaniards, we may soon expect to hear of a member of the Corsican family being appointed *Emperor of the East*.

Prussia, Switzerland and Republics of Italy.....Names of once powerful nations, which formerly inhabited different parts of Europe, but which are now no more. The precise boundary which these people occupied, like the scite of ancient Troy, it is now difficult to ascertain. *Amer. Register.*

Extract of a letter from a Swedish gentleman in the West-Indies, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Sept. 8, 1808.

"Aland had been invaded by 900 Russians; but some hundreds of the inhabitants, led on by a Clergyman and an Under-Sheriff, and aided by the Canoon-Sloup, took and brought them all to Stockholm. These brave men received kind respects from the public. The King took the Clergyman by the hand, thanked him, and made him his chaplain---He also promoted the Under-Sheriff to a military command."

"The peasants in Finland have displayed a zealous bravery---In some parts even the women could hardly be dissuaded from fighting."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, November 16, 1808.

A correspondence has lately been published at Richmond, between the President and Mr. Monroe. It was continued between the 18th February and 18th April last.

It is opened on the part of the President, with a view to avert by his interposition the contest, which was commencing between Messrs. Monroe and Madison. Among the whining declarations his first letter contains, is this.—"I already perceive my friend Clinton estranging himself from me"; and well he might, for he had been implicitly denounced as too imbecile to support the weight of the presidency, which it was his wish to obtain on Mr. Jefferson's retirement. The letter continues, "no doubt LIES are carried to him, as they will be to the other two candidates, under forms, which however false, he can scarcely question." The delicacy of this language less admirable, than the bluntness of the reproach, that they all three placed confidence in persons guilty of that detestable failing.

The period at which the correspondence commences, ought to be particularly regarded. It was more than three weeks after the Bradley caucus, in which it was hoped, that the finishing stroke had been put to the expectations of both the candidates who opposed Mr. Madison. The resentment of Mr. Monroe, it was feared, would lead him to unfold himself in a manner, which would not well comport with the projects, which were then in agitation. He must therefore, be soothed, and so he suffered himself to be, by mere blandishments of language; whilst the promised impartiality of the President, between the "two principal pillars of his happiness," Messrs. Monroe and Madison, was nevertheless displayed in appointments to office, of such a tendency, as to throw the weight of government into the scale of the latter.

Mr. Monroe seems to have been delicately reconciled to the President, because, to use his own language, "I estimate acts of my friends *by the intention only*." He nevertheless appears to retain an opinion of injuries sustained; and confines himself to acquitting the President, without yielding any thing to the attempt to reconcile him to Mr. Madison, whom he frequently mentions in the language of dissatisfaction and complaint. The correspondence has very little bearing to external politics.

Statement of the votes given for Governor, at the general election, held on the 11th of October, 1808.

	Snyder.	*Ross.*
Adams county	795	1372
Allegheny	2118	1242
Armstrong	504	218
Beaver	1125	351
Butler	886	221
Bedford	1422	846
Berks	3558	1321
Bucks	2611	2621
Chester	3147	3964
Cumberland	2717	1204
Centre	1624	164
Clearfield*	—	—
Cambria	217	156
Crawford	621	266
Dauphin	3041	855
Delaware	739	1338
Erie	345	244
Fayette	2325	931
Franklin	2039	1367
Greene	1183	350
Huntingdon	1429	898
Indiana	546	258
Jefferson*	—	—
Lancaster	3598	4089
Luzerne	772	1239
Lycoming	1222	520
Mifflin	1561	283
Montgomery	2806	2231
Mercer	879	215
M'Kean*	—	—
Northumberland	4231	1069
Northampton	2817	1185
Philadelphia city	2897	2737
county	3860	2047
Potter*	—	—
Somerset	1123	297
Tioga*	—	—
Venango & Warren	460	126
Washington	3680	1067
Wayne	322	112
Westmoreland	1851	1261
York	2867	1651
Totals	67889	39627

The counties marked thus (*) are unorganised—their votes are included in the counties adjoining them, and which form districts.

Mr. Spayd had 3808 votes.

FIRST LESSON,

Intended for the Instruction of the Governor Elect.

[illegible] has been certain, a great stir is perceivable among the present occupants of offices in the gift of the governor. At the present moment, when the most deadly hatred for the principles of our government exists in the breasts of a great portion of our citizens, we conceive it is absolutely necessary that every office, however trivial it may be, should be occupied by a sound and active republican.---Not by one, who, as parties change, also changes---but by one who dares be honest in the worst of times. It was a law of Solon, that he who did not espouse the cause of one of the parties which agitated Athens, should be declared infamous. This law we think was perfectly correct. "He who is not for us must be against us," and he who in the late contest did not take an active part on the side of republicanism, is, in our opinion, unworthy to hold an office under a republican governor. Petitions we are told are drawn up in favor of these anything or nothing-men, these friends in prosperity, who hold offices. That men who act from principle should put their names to them, is really astonishing!

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TO MONTARGIS.

WHAT fills the soul with pleasing dread,
And brings far distant objects near?
What to our eyes restores the dead,
And draws from Mem'ry's trance a tear?....

Sweet Fancy, 'tis thy magic glow,
That brings the much lov'd object near;
The colours from thy pencil flow,
That paint the scene to Mem'ry dear.

Then why, Montargis, why complain?
Altho' deni'd fair EMMA's arms,
Mem'ry shall linger o'er her worth,
And Fancy heighten all her charms.

Ideal rapture thou shalt feel
When Fancy turns her smile on thee;
Imagination's glowing tints,
Shall paint the maid entirely free.

But still, should fate withhold the boon
Due to thy constancy and truth;
Resign it nobly....nor let grief
Too deeply shade thy op'ning youth.

Resign her!....ah! I see thee weep...
Chase not that tear, true feeling's gem;
Sweet Pity, smiling, takes the pearl,
And puts it in her diadem.

Then why, Montargis, why complain?
Altho' fair EMMA is not free,
Mem'ry and Fancy are thy friends,
And Love and Pity mourn for thee.

ELOISA.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 14, 1808.

A SOLILOQUY.

Although no man has acted with more zeal for Mr. Snyder, than myself, I cannot say, I am pleased with these monstrous majorities. Where did they come from? Did the democratick party, which was outvoted by near 5000 votes, three years ago, produce all this? It seems impossible. I am very much afraid, that after all our toils, these cunning *Dallasian Quids* mean to deprive us of the fruits of our victory. To be sure, we wished for a few of them; they were necessary to our success; but we did not want to be overwhelmed by them: and they are in such swarms, that I really begin to suspect, there are some federalists among them.

I see clearly how the matter stands. These fellows are for the loaves and fishes again: And although we have got the governor from the feds, it remains to be determined, whether he shall belong to us or the quids. They will try, tooth and nail, to make a constitutionalist of him, under the pretence of moderation; and the devil of it is, that when a man gets into power, he is too apt entirely to alter his view of things. Like the besieger of a fortress he is for prostrating all before him, until he gets into the works, but when he has once mastered the besieged, and got possession of the citadel, he immediately sets about repairing the breaches, and rendering the place as secure as possible, against the enemy who is now without.... The walls are only battered to give him the means of admission, and when that is obtained, he becomes the defender, instead of the assailant. Oh, this accursed love of power! It not only makes a man "forget right," but it extinguishes in him the love of liberty and equality. It is even a questionable point now, whether we carry our convention. The plaguy federalists will be again called upon to rally round the constitution, and ten to one but they will be mean enough to do it. But on second thoughts, it is more likely that the quids will now care no more for the constitution than ourselves, so that we may cut and carve it to our liking.——But then the offices! How will they be disposed of? There's the rub! Upon my faith I begin to think that we democrats are almost as great fools as the federals. They expect to succeed by honesty, fair dealing and consistency, and such stuff, while we, to say the truth, to the two former, have yet as just a claim to consistency as themselves, and that is, the consistency of confusion. Yet we, like them, are eternally defeated in our views.---We, it is, who keep up the cry of liberty, who keep down the republican scale and put all the weights into it. At this, we labor and puff with all our might, and just as we are inclining the balance, and obtaining the preponderance, these infernal third party men, perched upon the folcrum, souse into the scale with such a momentum, that the adverse scale immediately flies aloft, and kicks the beam. And then forsooth, they boast of victory and claim [illegible] cause, but we for ourselves." One while they are aristocrats, and among the highest toned, that is, when they fight for the cause, as they term it: but when compelled to act as auxiliaries, they are on the side of the democrats, in the expectation of being uppermost when victory is obtained.

Such is the advantage of flexible principles; and after what we have seen, he must be the most egregious of ideots, whose political exertions have any other end than his own personal advancement.---Then, with every man for himself, what a charming battle royal there will be, and how rapidly shall we advance the glory and honor of our country.

Oracle of Dauphin.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 5.

The following is a correct statement of the French army, under Gen. Dupont, at the time of its surrender to the Spanish forces under Gen. Castanos:—

17,550 of all ranks, exclusive of sick and wounded
2,000 horses
400 mules
124 pieces of cannon and mortars
200 boxes fixed ammunition
36,000 stand of arms
7,000 suits of clothing, entirely new
116 coaches

The military chest, containing sixty one millions of reals, with the silver plundered at Cordova, amounted to five millions of dollars.

Troubles in the Wigwam.—We have just this moment heard from Albany, and in a manner that commands our implicit belief, that certain gentlemen of the Clinton party there, with Mr. Dewitt Clinton at their head, casting behind them all minor considerations, have come forth in the spirit of patriotism, and made a decided stand in behalf of the northern and commercial states against the Virginia and Madison faction. If so and the people of New-Jersey should be true to the quarter of the union they inhabit, and possess enough of spirit, to overawe and beat down the profligate faction that has usurped her legislature, the cause of virtue may yet triumph and the *Union yet be preserved.* *(N. Y. E. Post.*

The Hope.....This vessel, so anxiously expected, is at last arrived, and the following is the amount of the official intelligence brought by her, and published in the National Intelligencer of yesterday:

"The *Hope* brings dispatches of a late date from both France and England, which will no doubt be laid before congress, in detail, and be published, as that body meet next week.—In the mean time, it may not be improper to repeat, that the terms offered by our government, which, as far as we have been able to obtain them, have been faithfully given to the public, and which have extorted the approbation even of the federalists, are such as will, if not accepted, rally every American citizen round his government."

We are not told whether the terms offered by our government have been accepted or not, but we presume they have not; for if they had been accepted, our executive could have no reason for keeping them secret. As the dispatches are to be laid before congress next week, *in detail*, and be published, we shall not offer any further conjectures on them at present. *Washington Fed.*

News by the Hope.....The news obtained by the passengers and papers, by the Hope, is full as gloomy, as it regards the United States, as any heretofore received. When the Hope left Europe, there was no prospect that France would rescind her decrees, nor that England would revoke her orders in council. France had not formally declared war against this country, but was actually waging it, as appears by the great number of American vessels lately sequestered in that country. Capt. Woodward brings a list of 17 condemned—three remaining under seizure—five under embargo, and two waiting trial.

The patriots in Spain are still victorious:—Bonaparte is continuing his preparations to give them a terrible instance of the effects of his mad ambition, by bringing the whole force of France against them. In the north things remained in the state they did at the date of our former accounts.

Since the arrival of the Hope, the official paper has declared that the offers which our administration have made to foreign powers are so just and reasonable, that every true American will rally round the government.

We have always expressed our doubts whether such an offer as was represented in the administration papers had ever been made, and we now declare our disbelief of the story altogether! It is incredible that such terms were offered and refused by England; for they absolutely grant all that nation ever required from us—and something more. It will be seen, if ever the whole of those negociations are laid before congress, and submitted to the public, that the offer, as stated in the National Intelligencer, has never been made; or if made, that it has been accompanied with conditions which involved the surrender on the part of England, of rights which she is known to have considered essential to her safety. Whoever will mark the end of this business will be convinced how little faith is due to the official paper of the administration.

It may be asked, why should the administration wish to originate a deception, which will be so soon detected?—The Virginia election takes place next week, and will be over before the truth can come to light;—meantime, the story as told by the Intelligencer may have an affect on the election favorable to Mr. Madison.

The real friends of their country in Virginia [illegible] to their own acknowledgments the present administration cannot make terms with either France or England. That under their guidance we must have war with either France or England or both—or an eternal embargo. If there were no other reasons for desiring a change of rulers, those surely are sufficient to engage the most active exertions of every real patriot, to produce a change. If the Monroe ticket succeeds in Virginia, there is no doubt but he will be President, by a large majority. The federalists can have no party views in wishing his election; they merely desire a change of rulers, that the country may have a chance of being saved.

The Eastern States.—It has been hinted from high authority, that there are letters in the city which inform that the eastern states are nearly ripe for a separation from the southern. It is represented that a convention is already organized, which only waits to know if the embargo is to be raised at the meeting of congress. If it is not raised, it is said, the convention will meet, declare the northern and eastern states independent, and proceed to form a separate government. We know the above statement to be false as respects the convention; but that a separation has been suggested in the northern states is too true. The northern and eastern must have the privilege of navigation, or perish. The destruction of commerce would effectually depopulate the New-England states, as the destruction of agriculture would the southern section of the union. How would the middle and southern people relish an embargo on the plough? They would not bear it, no not even from Mr. Jefferson. It cannot then be expected that such men as those who raised the standard of opposition to Britain in '74 will tamely submit to starve, to gratify such a man as Mr. Jefferson in 1808. The New-England people know their own strength and consequence—they are a people who wish for peace, and court it, more perhaps than any people on earth; but when they are once roused, they are irresistable;—the world combined could not conquer them—and if they once declare themselves a separate nation, the union will be broken, never to be repaired.

NEW-JERSEY.

In this state an error was made in the law prescribing the mode of electing electors, which placed the election out of the period limited by the Constitution. On the meeting of the legislature, which took place on Tuesday week last, it was proposed to rectify the law, but the proposition was over ruled by the democrats in both branches, who have thus wantonly wrested from the people of the state a right to which they are attached and which they did not mean to forego.

This proceeding evinces the fears of the party for the result of the congressional election, which is by general ticket, and which is also the mode prescribed by the existing law for the election of Electors. By this trick the Jersey vote is secured by the democrats; but there is

no doubt, that the profligacy which carried it through will be resented by the people withdrawing, in a marked manner, their confidence from those who contrived it. The day of reckoning may come sooner than is wished, if the article from the New-York Evening post is correct, which states that in Gloucester county more votes have been suppressed, than the majority of the county returns consists of.

SINGULAR ROBBERY.

The earl of S——, one of the richest peers of Great-Britain, had been in London, and on his return intended to call on one of his tenants.—He had no other attendants than a coachman and one servant. He had not travelled six miles from the metropolis, when he was obliged tn pass through a wood where his carriage was surrounded by six highwaymen. Two bound the coachman, two the servant, and two applied a pistol to the breast of the nobleman.

Your pocket book; said one of the robbers, with a horrid countenance. Instead of which, the earl pulled out a heavy purse, which he presented to him.

Have the goodness, my lord, to produce your pocket book, said the robber, who with the left hand weighed the purse, and with the right continued to present the pistol.

The earl drew out his pocket book and delivered it up, which the robber examined — Whilst he was thus engaged, his countenance excited the attention of the former. His full eyes, curved nose, distorted cheeks, wide mouth, and projecting chin, presented an object more disgusting than he had ever before witnessed. The robber after taking some paper out of the book, returned it to the gentleman.

A prosperous journey, my lord, he cried, and rode off with his companions.

The earl, upon his return home, examined the book, which had contained two thousand five hundred pounds in notes, and to his great astonishment found five hundred pounds remaining. He rejoiced at the discovery, and related the adventure to his friends, at the same time adding, that the countenance of the man was so extraordinary, that it would never be absent from his recollection. Two years had already elapsed since the affair happened, and the particulars of it passed from his mind, when one morning he received a penny post letter, while in London, the contents of which were as follows:

"My Lord,—I am a poor German Jew.—The prince whose subject I was, oppressed my sect in so cruel a manner, as to oblige me with five others, to seek an asylum in Great Britain. I fell ill during the voyage, and the bark which was to have conveyed us from the vessel to the shore, was overturned by the storm. A man whose face I had never before seen, sprang into the sea, and saved me at the risk of his own life.

"He carried me into his house, procured me a nurse and physician. He was a clothier, and had twelve children alive. I recovered, and offered my host some recompence for his hospitality, but he rejected every offer, and only requested me to visit him sometimes. I went soon after, and found him extremely dejected. The disturbances had broken out in America, and he had sent to Boston goods to the amount of eight thousand pounds, which the merchants refused to pay. He confessed to me that a bill would become due upon him in the course of a month which he could not honor: that consequently his credit would be destroyed and his ruin completed. I would have willingly gave him assistance had it been in my power. I considered myself indebted to him for my life, which I ought not to regard as too great a sacrifice in serving my benefactor. I went to my companions and represented to them the state of the case. They were all bound to to me by the tenderest ties of friendship, and willing to aid me in the execution of any plan I should suggest. We agreed, therefore, to take the desperate and unwarrantable measures of highway robbery to procure the necessary sum. Accident made us acquainted with your intended rout, and the money which you had in your possession. We laid our plan accordingly, and succeeded in a manner already known to you. I enclosed the two thousand pounds which I took from your pocket book in a letter to my benefactor, saying that I would suit the payment of it to his circumstances.—The money was of temporary service to him, but as he lost all his American property, he died soon after, insolvent. Fortune however was more favorable to me. I obtained a prize of five thousand pounds in the lottery. I have, therefore sent you the enclosed, which is the sum, with the interest, that I took from you. You will find another thousand pounds, which I should be obliged to you to send to the F—— family in F——. Upon the receipt of this letter, my companions and myself will be on our way to Germany, where we wish, if possible, to take up our residence. I protest to you that none of our pistols were loaded when we assaulted you and none of our hangers were unsheathed. What I have done and said, will shield me, I hope, from being considered so obnoxious a member of society as my conduct at first might lead you to suppose. Accept the good wishes of an individual whose intentions were pure, though his conduct might be criminal."

The earl no sooner read the letter than he made enquiries for the clothier's family, and gave them the two thousand pounds which the Jew had sent.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

SOON WILL BE PUBLISHED,

BY ZADOK CRAMER, PITTSBURGH, PEN,

ASHE'S TRAVELS IN AMERICA;

PERFORMED IN 1806,

For the purpose of exploring the Rivers

ALLEGHENY, MONONGAHELA, OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI,

And ascertaining the produce and condition

OF

THEIR BANKS AND VICINITY.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

GENERAL character of the north-eastern states of America---of the middle states—the southern—town of Pittsburgh—Allegheny mountains—Lancaster—the Susquehannah—Harrisburgh, Shippensburg, Strasburg and Bedford.

Sun-rise in a deep valley—grandeur and beautiful tints of an autumnal scene—Laurelhill—delightful vale leading to Pittsburg.

Situation and description of Pittsburg—its manufactories, ship-building and population—State of education here—character and persons of the ladies—religious sects—schools—market house and price of provisions—price of land—amusements.

Morgantown—the Monongahela river—Cheat river and George's creek—New Geneva and Greensburg—Brownsville---Williamsport—Elizabeth town--M'Keesport and Braddock's defeat—ancient Indian barrows, or burrial places—remains of arms, utensils and instruments.

Town of Erie—description of the Allegheny river—trade on it—its rise and progress—butuminous well---most salubrious situations ---every thing done without money---anecdote.

Traces of a general deluge---other great natural phenomena, difficult to be accounted for---list of native plants classed in medicinal, esculent, ornamental and useful---vegetable products of the earth---American warriors statesmen and debates in congress---divines. lawyers, physicians, and philosophers.

General view of the river Ohio.

M'Intosh's town----Warren's town---Young's town----Grape island----its inhabitants----George town.

Course of Ohio to Steubenville--Custard island.

Charlestown---sketch of the inhabitants---a Virginian race-horse---a boxing match.

History of the first settlement of Cooandaga by Irish emigrants---its judicious regulations---Mr. Fitzpatrick its head---manner of passing Sunday in this little republic.

Indian practical philosopy----an interesting breakfast---passage to Marietta--Little Muskingum river---Marietta a handsome town deserted---ship building and commercial enterprizes---has the only church from Pittsburg---its tradesmen, generals, colonels, majors, &c.

Marietta---an inundation---Fort Harmer---Indian antiquities---*Be a lover of truth*, the maxim of the Western world---depository remains of a chief in ancient times.

Indian incantations and charms---priests--their extraordinary knowledge and gifts--very remarkable antiquities.

Little Kenhaway river---Belleprie---Big Hockhocking river---New Lancaster town----its sudden rise---Belleville town and island---the Devil's creek---Letart's falls---Champaign creek---Point Pleasant.

Farther particulars of the Great Kenhaway river---led mines---character of the mocking bird and Virginia nightingale.

Galliopolis, a French settlement---historical account of its rise, progress and fall----its present miserable state.

Settlement of the French families removed from Galliopolis---their mode of life and domesticated animals---Portsmouth---the Scioti river---Chilicothe---the Pickawee Plains ---a grand situation for a capital---antiquities of Chilicothe---the governor his worthy character---slavery entirely abolished--its beneficial effects--salt springs---run to Maysville.

Maysville or Limestone town---Liberty town--interior of Kentucky---Washington---May's lick, a salt spring---salt licks, why so called ---the Blue lick---Millersburg---Paris.

Lexington described---the inhabitants male and female--climate---fevers---their causes---a catacomb with mummies---manner of embalming.

Augusta---the Little Miami of the Ohio---Columbia---Licking river.

Cincinnati---built on the scite of an ancient Indian settlement---an astonishing curiosity---other antiquities---fine paintings.

An excursion to the country of the Miamis---Lebanon town--interesting sect of Quakers.

Dayton town---a rich and fine country---Mad river---the Great Miami---Hamilton town.

Judge Symmes' residence, his family--Frankfort the capital of Kentucky--Kentucky river--Louisville.

Excursion from Louisville--Kentuckian mode of life--remarkable mocking bird--Bairds town.

Jefferson's town and canal--Clarksville--Henderson's town--Diamond island.

Remarkable cave--vengeance of the Ilinois on the Kentuckians.

Cumberland river--the Tennessee state, Tennessee river--the whirl--Shawanee village Indian gallantries--song of Logan.

Massac fort--St. Charles, Bonhomme and New Versailles villages--Osage, Kanous and other Indian nations, Kaskaskia river and town, Kahokia village, Illinois river, other rivers adjoining the Mississippi river.

Louisiana, its history, Cape Florida, Hopple creek, St. Genevieve, lead mines, St. Louis town, the valley of bones, confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi.

Mississippi river—New Madrid.

River St. Francis, Mule river, attack of an alligator, Orkansas river, Ozark village.

Islands of the Mississippi.

Natchez river, its trade and luxury, territory of the Mississippi—Natchez Indians, their adorations.

Fort Adams, General Wilkinson, Rivierre Rouge, several settlements with their trade and produce, Point Coupee church, Bayeau Sacra, Thomson's creek, Batton Rouge, Bayeau Manchac, Bayeau de la Fourchi, Alcapas and Opelous settlements, Bona Cara settlement, account of the river from New Orleans to the sea.

New-Orleans, particulars of this important city and its environs--New Madrid, an intended city on an excellent and salubrious situation.

The religion and commerce of New Orleans.

Farther particulars of New Orleans, its amusements and inhabitants.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS work shall be comprised in a 12mo. volume of 400 pages.

II. The price to subscribers in boards one dollar; neatly bound and lettered one dollar and twenty-five cents.--150 *to non subscribers.*

III. Those who subscribe for eight copies, or procure that number of subscribers, and become responsible for the money, shall have one copy gratis.

☞ Printers west of the mountains, who can find it convenient to give the above a few insertions, shall have two copies of the book for their trouble.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 14, 1808.

Regimental Orders.

A board of the Field Officers of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, will be convened at two of the clock in the afternoon of the 4th Monday of this month, at the *Turk's Head*, in Wood-Street, for the purpose of exhonorating the Constables from being accountable for any fines which it may be impracticable or improper for them to collect.

WILLIAM WILKINS, *Lt. Col.*
141st, *Reg. P. M.*

NEW GOODS.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received a complete assortment of

Winter Goods,

WHICH they are determined to sell at the lowest prices.

They have on hand, from Kentucky—
200 dozen BED CORDS,
100 do. PLOUGH LINES,
A quantity of Cordage for Boat Cables,
Tobacco, Salt Petre and Pig Lead—
Which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to a resolution of the Trustees of the first Presbyterian Congregation of the Borough of Pittsburgh—*Notice is hereby given*, to all persons having claims against said Congregation, to exhibit them to the audators for settlement, at the house of Mr. Robert Spencer, on Monday the 21st of this instant, at four of the clock in the afternoon—also all those who are indebted to said Congregation, are requested to make payment to the treasurer, *(Boyle Irwin.)* on or before the 21st inst. All delinquents at that time may expect to be proceeded against (indiscriminately) according to law.

ISAAC CRAIG, President
of the board of Trustees.
Attest Wm. STEELE, Sec'y.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1808.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Hunt's Hill, about four miles from Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, about the first of April last, TWO BLACK MARES, to wit:—the one about 15 1-2 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, a small star in her forehead, some saddle and collar marks and some gray hairs on her off buttock—the other about 14 hands high, 4 or 5 years old, never was docked—both natural trotters. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JAMES PATTERSON.
Nov. 12, 1808.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber about the 26th of October, a *Gray MARE*, shod all round about 12 hands high, hogg'd main and bob tail, the nigh hind foot and leg white, about 7 or 8 years old. The ower is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DAVID IRWIN.
Pitt township, Allegheny County, Nov. 11, 1808.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
BLANK CHECKS,
Elegantly printed, on good paper.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28 yards,	37 1-2 Cts.	per piece.
Lacings,	18 do.	25	do.
Plowlines,	24 do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage		12 1-2	lb.
White do.		13	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.

MARY IRWIN,
At the corner of Liberty and Third sts.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

PITTSBURGH

Flint Glass Manufactory.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, at the *Pitisburgh Flint Glass Manufactory*, an extensive assortment of the following articles, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—
Quart, pint, half pint and gill Decanters,
Quart, pint, half pint, and gill Tumblers,
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Glass Pitchers, Proof Bottles,
Pocket Flasks, Phials, &c. &c.

BAKEWELL & ENSELL.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes*. tf.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, living about two miles from the town of Butler in Butler, township, about the 26th ult. a Black MARE, about 3 years old, near 14 hands high, no brand or mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

NATHAN SKEERS.
Nov. 9, 1808.

The following

Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.
May 7, 1808. tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber on the 19th of last January, delivered to *John Harrison*, whom I was acquainted with in Philadelphia formerly, but his residence of late has been in Hanover township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, a letter with Thirty Dollars inclosed, directed to Robert Tackaberry, near Pittsburgh; said Harrison said he was well acquainted with the family in Ireland, and wished to have an opportunity of seeing him and the rest of the family lately arrived; but I am informed by letters from R. Tackaberry he did not call to deliver said letter, though he called to see some acquaintance in Pittsburgh. I had a better opinion of said Harrison, and did not expect he would be guilty of a breach of trust, as I gave him as a present Six Dollars towards travelling charges. He was seen in Washington county since, and brought a great deal of fine cloaths to his wife, who with her father is gone down the river Ohio. I will give the above reward to any person who will lodge him in jail, to be tried for a breach of trust, by producing the jailor's receipt of his commitment to me.

JOSEPH FEARON,
No. 93, Walnut Street,
Philadelphia.
September 10, 1808.

Just Published, and for sale,
At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,
The Farmers Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR 1809.

☞ *Merchants in town and country may be supplied, by the quantity, at 50 cents per dozen. Price single, 6 1-2 cents.*

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Jacob Johnson,

Bookseller, No. 147, Market-st. Philadelphia,

Respectfully acquaints his friends, that he has taken *Benjamin Warner* into copartnership, and that their business will in future be conducted under the firm of

JOHNSON & WARNER;

WHO have for sale an extensive assortment of *BOOKS* in the different departments of literature. They have constantly on hand, a large stock of the most valuable School-books and other articles, particularly suited to the demands of country merchants; whose orders they respectfully solicit; and assure their friends, that every attention will be paid to serve them to their satisfaction.

Among their Miscellaneous and School works, are the following—

THE History of North and South America, from its discovery to the death of General *Washington*—by Richard Snowden, Esq. 1 vol. with a map of North and one of South America, *Doll.* 1 0 *cts.*

" This work is well calculated for those, whose time will not permit them to study the more voluminous works on this subject; and will be found to contain the essence of those celebrated works of Dr. Robertson, and others, who have undertaken the history of this country."

The Guide to Domestic Happiness; in 1 vol. containing also the Refuge, by the same author, 1

A new system of domestic Cookery; formed upon principles of economy, and adapted to the use of private families, by a lady, 87 1-2

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The Clerk's Magazine, and American conveyancer's assistant: being a collection adapted to the U. S. of the most approved precedents of affidavits, agreements and covenants, assignments, awards, bargains and sales, bills, bonds, feoffments, grants, gifts, leases, powers of attorney, mortgages, notes, petitions, receipts, surrenders, wills, *&c.* Containing nearly double the number of such precedents usually inserted in such publications. 1 vol. 1

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Adams's Roman Antiquities, 3

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An easy introduction to Astronomy, for young gentlemen and ladies; describing the figure, motions, and dimensions of the earth; the different seasons; gravity and light; the solar system, *&c. &c.* By James Ferguson, F. R. S. Illustrated with plates, 1

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The different Reviewers in Europe have all spoken in the highest terms of approbation of *Lindley Murray's* selections. Our room will not permit to give any of their opinions; and the general approbation with which they have been received in this country precludes the necessity. We are convinced that, upon inspection, they will be found the best and most complete course of English school works in this country.

J. & W. are the publishers of useful and interesting works for youth, executed in a handsome style, with fine engravings. They have the best assortment ever offered for sale in this country, and hope, from their attention to this part of their business, and their care to select such works as will be found to inculcate sentiments of virtue, to merit the patronage of the public.

A Catalogue of Juvenile Works may be had at their Store.

☞ *J. & W.* manufacture PRINTING INK of the first quality, and will be glad to have the orders of Printers for any quantity.

10*mo.* 6, 1808.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber proposes to sell the following tracts of land all lying on the Monongahela river, in Washington township, county of Fayette, in the state of Pennsylvania, and about three miles from Redstone Old Fort, alias Brownsville, and adjoining the river aforesaid, No. 1, that valuable and well known tract called Hutton's Fancy, which is well improved, well watered, and very fertile,—containing 240 odd acres——No. 2, adjoining the first, which is also well improved, well watered, very fertile, and containing 250 acres——No. 3, adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, very fertile, and contains about 270 acres——No. 4, also adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, and very fertile, and contains about 250 acres——No. 5, within 1 and a half miles of the last, very fertile, well inproved, and well watered and contains about 250 acres. All the above plantations are under good fence, a large quantity of cleared land and a great abundance of fruit trees of all kinds and meadow, and a fine large stone still-house on the first and last places, and on the first, 4 large new stills, tubs, *&c.* which may all go together if it suits the purchaser. Possession may be had next spring, and an undoubted title given—about one third of the purchase money will be required in hand and the other payments made easy, and a considerable part taken in produce. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the first place.

RICHARD NOBLE.

Oct. 3, 1808. 11t

To be Let on Ground Rent, forever.

A Lot of Ground, fronting on Second street 32 feet, and running back 68 feet, with the privilege of a ten feet alley. There is a cellar nearly walled and a good stable on the Lot. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply to the subscriber.

JAMES MAYS.

Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1808.

John R. Campbell,

Having removed from Franklin county to Baltimore, and formed a partnership with *William M. Smith*, proposes conducting the

Grocery and Liquor Business,

at No. 30, north Howard Street, under the firm of

CAMPBELL & SMITH.

They have on hand and intend constantly keeping a general assortment of such articles in their line as are suitable for country dealers; also, Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil. The whole of which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms and will receive in payment or purchase for Cash, Flour, Whiskey, and Country produce, generally.

Baltimore, 20th Sept. 1808.

Flint Glass Manufactory.

BAKEWELL & ENSELL,

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, and offer for sale, at their *Flint Glass Manufactory*, in Pittsburgh, a complete assortment of the following articles, viz.—

Quart and pint Decanters,
Half pint and gill do.
Quart and pint Tumblers,
Half pint and gill do.
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Pocket Flasks, Salts,
Phials, Proof Bottles, &c. &c.

Merchants from the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c. will find their advantage in sending for their supplies as early as possible.

All orders will be duly attended to and faithfully executed.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 19, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes.* tf.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, esq. and others. This tract is handsomely situated, well watered, and must strike the fancy of every person desirous of purchasing either for pleasure or profit. There are thirty acres cleared and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to

JOHN M'DONALD, jr.

Pittsburgh, *April* 19, 1808.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

Just Received

AT

The Storage and Commission Warehouse, of the subscriber—

60 Boxes Chocolate
24 Bags best green Coffee
Young hyson and hyson skin Teas
Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice
French Brandy and Holland Gin
Mustard by the dn. or box containing 6 dozen bottles.

All which will be sold low for Cash or Notes at 60 and 90 days.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1808. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the second class of the Pittsburgh Church Lottery, have appointed William Wusthoff, one of the clerks, to settle the books of said Lottery. Therefore, all those who bought Tickets on credit, and those who had Tickets put into their hands for sale, are requested to call on the said Wm. Wusthoff, at the Post-Office in Pittsburgh, and settle their accounts, that we may be enabled to pay the prizes. All debts due said Lottery on the first of November next. will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JONN JOHNSTON, JOHN WILKINS, } Com'rs,

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1808.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh. PRESLEY NEVILL

BARR IRON.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he intends keeping an assortment of

Gloninger's and Juniata Iron,

(Which Iron wss formerly kept for sale in this town by Mr. William Porter, deceased) at the Iron Store lately occupied by Mr. William Lane, on the bank of the Monongahela river, and next door to the tavern of Mr. Carr. As he shall be particular in always having on hand a good assortment, and as it will be his endeavor to supply those who may call on him, on reasonable terms, he flatters himself he will receive the favors of the public.

Merchants and others descending the Ohio, will find it to their advantage to apply to him for their supplies.

GEORGE ANSHUTZ, Jr.

Pittsburgh Oct. 26, 1808.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On WEDNESDAY the 16th of November next, at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the following property belonging to the estate of *Andrew M'Intire*, deceased.

One Lot on Water Street in said Borough, 35 by 80 feet, No. 171, on which is erected a two story Brick House 26 feet front by 36 feet deep; also, One Lot adjoining the above, No. 164, containing the same quantity of ground, in Front Street, nearly opposite the Post-Office, on which is erected a House 16 by 20 feet, and a Kitchen 12 by 16; also, an undivided half of an Out-Lot, No. — on Grant's Hill, containing four acres and three-quarters, at present occupied by John Fulk; also, a Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situated within four miles of Erie, on Walnut creek, adjoining the farms of David M'Nair and John Reed, this land is of the first quality, well watered, and has one or two good mill seats on Walnut creek; also, Two Lots in the town of Erie, No. 3285 and 3286.

The terms of sale of the above property is one fourth cash, one fourth in 9 months, and the residue in 18 months with interest.

BOYLE IRWIN,
ALEX. M'LAUGHLIN, } Executors.
JAMES IRWIN,

Pittsburgh, Oct. 25, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

Storage and Commission.

THE subscriber, who occupies an extensive front on the south side of the public square, in the borough of Pittsburgh, has several rooms and two good cellars, in which he purposes to store produce for the country, on very reasonable terms.—His situation on the market place, will make it a matter of great convenience to such as live at a distance. He will sell on commission, and purchase for strangers going down the river. Groceries and forage of every description, domestic spirits, beer, cider and porter, he intends keeping a regular supply of.

One tenement in the above situation to rent.

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

August 9, 1808.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, living on the Bank of the Allegheny river, just below Pittsburgh, a dark bay MARE, 8 years old, about 14 hands high, both hind feet white, large saddle marks, her tail cut tolerable short. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ISAAC BENNET.

November 7, 1808.